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VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

ALWAYS FOR LIBERTY, AND THE PUBLICK GOOD.

ALEXANDER PURDIE, PRINTER.

To Mr. PURDIE.

SIR, JAMES *River*, *Feb.* 15, 1775.

AS I find the notion of petitioning the Throne is not yet entirely discarded, and as the Council of New York (I shall not say how much to their credit) affect to point it out as the propereſt method, notwithſtanding the many inſtances we have of its futility, the following paper is rather a diſcouragement to the plan of theſe Gentlemen. It was written by an officer of low rank, on the ſubject of a famous trial in the court of Common Pleas, between General Moſtyn, Governour of Minorca, and an inhabitant of that iſland. St. James's adopted the patronage of the General, merely becauſe tyranny is a favourite principle with them. The Duke of Richmond, with that generous activity in the cauſe of the oppreſſed which diſtinguiſhes his character, ſupported the Minorquin. Whatever may be the merit of this compoſition, it is comfortable to reflect that there are individuals in the army with ſuch ſentiments. If you think, Mr. *Purdie*, it will not be unentertaining to the publick, you will oblige me by giving it a place in your Gazette.

IT is a maxim with the Emperours of China, when the people of any of their provinces offer up complaints of their Governours, immediately to recall them, to hear the charges brought againſt them, and if they are found guilty to puniſh them in proportion to their delinquency; and ſuch is the parental complacency of thoſe eaſtern monarchs for their ſubjects, that even when the grievances complained of prove ill founded, the Governour who has had the misfortune (though innocently) to incur the ill opinion of the people, is never more employed in the ſame capacity over that or any other province, his having been ſuſpected of mal-adminiſtration being deemed a total diſqualification. Though the juſtice of this maxim may not be univerſally admitted, it certainly is a wiſe one; as it is founded on a reſpect and deference for the publick wiſhes, to which, when it can be done compatibly with the publick ſafety, the Prince ought to pay the greateſt regard. But how different has been the rule of conduct obſerved through the whole preſent reign? Does a Governour render himſelf completely odious to the people over whom he is ſet to preſide? He is that inſtant adopted a favourite at Court. The infamous Bernard, who was not only arraigned, but ſtands convicted, in the opinion of all mankind, of one continued ſeries of miſrepreſentation, falſehoods, treachery, and every ſpecies of treaſon to the people of his government, was continued until the laſt poſſible moment; and, when recalled, ſo far from meeting with the cenſures he had merited, that he was exalted to the rank of Baronet, and had an ample proviſion made for him in Ireland. And this publick reward for delinquency has had the effect which muſt naturally be expected; for his ſucceſſour in office, it is reported, pitches many bars beyond him in perfidy and wickedneſs, for which he probably expects an Iriſh peerage. And to ſay the truth, if our Court acts conſiſtently with itſelf, they are obliged (as his demerits are ſtill greater) to confer on him a higher title, and a more ample proviſion than on the Baronet, his predeceſſor.

If we turn our eyes towards Ireland, the decency and kindneſs exhibited by the Court for that people is ſtill more ſtriking. The late Viceroy, by talents peculiar to himſelf, almoſt on his firſt landing, incurred the contempt and deteſtation of the whole kingdom, to a man. This was a ſufficient, and, apparently, the only motive of his being continued for a long five years in his ſtation; for what other motive can be conjectured? As it is agreed, on all hands, that even the wretched expedients from day to day, little jobs and larcenies (as well as the more ſubſtantial plundering, called, in the cant of courtiers, *buſineſs of government*) were never ſo miſerably bungled through as by this ridiculous mock majeſty. At length, however, a ſucceſſour is appointed; at length, under the protection of the whole military, he is withdrawn from the juſt reſentment of the people whom he had oppreſſed, beggared, and inſulted; at length, thus circumſtanced, he is preſented to his ſovereign, by whom he is careſſed, ſmiled upon and preferred, in ſo diſtinguiſhed a manner, that a ſtranger who had been preſent would have been apt to imagine him returned loaded with the ſpoils of ſome ancient inveterate enemy of his country, and not with the injuries and execration of a whole nation of loyal and affectionate ſubjects. Such has been the mode of treating the grievances of our natural brethren of Ireland and the Maſſachuſetts Bay, and a ſtill more comfortable proſpect is opened to our fellow ſubjects who are not of Britiſh extraction. *The Canadians, the inhabitants of the ceded iſlands, and of Minorca*, theſe people are told, that if their property is invaded, or their perſons inſulted, they are to ſeek redreſs from the King and Council. Are ſome late occurrences calculated to give them confidence in thoſe from whom they are to ſeek redreſs? Let us, without exaggeration or perverſion, ſtate the caſe of General Moſtyn and Mr. Fabrigas. General Moſtyn is accuſed by Fabrigas of violently and illegally throwing him into priſon, and afterwards baniſhing him the iſland, for no other crime than petitioning againſt a regulation which he conceived to be prejudicial and grievous. The cauſe is tried; the allegation not only proves juſt in its full extent, but aggravated with a variety of wanton cruel circumſtances. Fabrigas (a ſubſtantial farmer) is thrown into the dungeon appropriated to felons convicted of capital crimes; the ſentinels receive ſtrict orders not to allow the leaſt refreſhment to be conveyed to him; even the air hole is guarded, leſt ſome of his children or friends ſhould drop a loaf of bread, or bunch of grapes. Having lain in this miſerable dungeon for ſome days, he is at length handcuffed and pinioned, drawn forth, and by the ſimple fiat of this ſmart lively miniature of God's vicegerent on earth, John Moſtyn, Eſq; hurried on board a ſhip* prepared for the purpoſe, and interdicted from the fire and water of his native iſland, until it ſhould pleaſe the ſaid little-mighty John Moſtyn, Eſq; to ſuſpend the interdict. And it was thought a wonderful act of clemency, not only by his Viſiar, the moſt accurate, judicious, liberal, veracious Mr. Wright §; but by another illuſtrious member of the Divan, in thus committing the bow-ſtring or hatchet into the gentle ſentence of baniſhment; for theſe worthy Miniſters gave it as their opinion, openly in an Engliſh court, that ſtrangling and beheading was a part of his Highneſs's prerogative. But I ſhould beg pardon for attempting to be ludicrous upon an occaſion ſo very ſerious, not indeed becauſe a man of Mr. Moſtyn's ſtamp, a contemner, and (as far as a very little wit will enable him) a ridiculer of all publick ſpirit and ſentiment, a deſerter of his noble friend and patron ‖, on the firſt appearance that he no longer poſſeſſed the power of ſerving him farther.

That a man of this ſtamp ſhould be intoxicated with authority, and run into violence and abſurdity when removed from immediate checks, is not to be wondered at, nor that ſuch a Governour ſhould be furniſhed with a dull mercenary ſecretary, ready to execute the mandates of his principal, be they ever ſo iniquitous and prepoſterous; but that there ſhould be found a ſingle officer of rank, of no deſpicable parts, and ſome reading, to encourage, adviſe, and juſtify meaſures ſo repugnant to the ſpirit of our conſtitution and the rights of mankind, is aſtoniſhing, and in the higheſt degree alarming: For if ſuch notions become faſhionable amongſt the military, our laws are but a parapet of paper, which the ſword is ready to cut through on the firſt hint from a dictator. The idea, I ſay, of ſuch principles becoming faſhionable in the army, muſt give the moſt ſerious alarm to every individual who does not wiſh annihilation to the preſent liberties of theſe iſlands and enſlavement to their poſterity. But what follows is more particularly a matter of melancholy concern to our fellow ſubjects the coloniſts of America, the Canadians, and the people of Minorca. They are, it ſeems, if aggrieved, to ſeek redreſs from the King and Council; but if they have reaſon to think that their redreſſers will become partiſans of thoſe who oppreſs them, what muſt be the ſituation of their minds? Will they not naturally deſpair, and reſign themſelves paſſively to the hand of power, or bravely attempt to redreſs themſelves? To one of theſe alternatives a circumſtance imme-

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* *He was baniſhed for a year to Carthagena. His wife, as they were carrying him on board, appeared on the beach with a mattraſs; but the guard was ordered to drive her away with their bayonets, this convenience of a mattraſs being thought too great an indulgence.*

§ *His ſecretary. This Gentleman was aſked, in court, whether it was a part of the Governour's privilege to behead or hang; and replied, ingenuouſly, he believed it was. The chief engineer, eſteemed a man of ſome ſenſe and learning, ſeemed to be of the ſame opinion.*

‖ *Lord Rockingham, to whom Mr. Moſtyn owed all his great preferments; he oppoſed his patron when Miniſter, becauſe he knew it would pleaſe the Cabinet.*

diately subsequent to Mr. Mostyn's trial must tend to reduce them. Reeking with the infamy of being convicted by an honest jury of his country, he dared to present himself at the levee of her first magistrate, where he, who is the head, and in fact creates and uncreates this court from which redress and equity are to flow, he, who should consider himself as the corrector of abuses, and avenger of wrongs, could attempt to be facetious on the occasion. Well, General, says the King, so you have been cast; and who were the counsel employed by your doughty adversary? The General, a veteran courtier, long accustomed to Royal waggery smartly replied, the learned Serjeant Glynn, and the profound Duke of Richmond. This was so prodigiously witty, that the whole circle, Lords of the Bedchamber, Maids of Honour, and Privy Council, all burst into a loud laugh *.

This may be a very excellent joke at St. James's; but I can assure St. James's, that in other places it savours but of shallow wit, and that it only serves as a proof (for which there was no occasion) of the weakness of the heads, and corruption of the hearts, within those walls. And I can farther assure them, that did such noblemen, and such lawyers, as the Duke of Richmond, and Serjeant Glynn, form the circle of the Drawing Room, it would be more for the honour of his Majesty, and the satisfaction and safety of the nation, than one composed of the Graftons, Sandwiches, Nortons, and Wedderburns.

* *It is to be observed, that the Treasury paid General Mostyn's damages.*

From the PUBLICK LEDGER.

The state of a King standeth more assured by the love and favour of the subject than by the dread and fear of laws. Coke.

TO a man who has considered with attention, perhaps it will not appear too bold to aver, if an archangel had planned the connection between Great Britain and her colonies, he could not have fixed it on a more lasting and beneficial foundation, unless he could have changed human nature. A mighty naval power at the head of the whole; that power a *parent state*, with all the endearing sentiments attending the relationship; that never could disoblige but with design; the dependent states much more apt to have feuds among themselves; she the umpire and controuler; those states producing every article necessary to her greatness; their interest, that she should continue free and flonrishing; their ability to throw a considerable weight into the scale, should her government get *unduly poised*; she and all those states *Protestant*; are some of the circumstances, that, delineated by the masterly hand of a Beccaria, would exhibit a plan vindicating the ways of Heaven, and demonstrating that humanity and policy are nearly related. An Alexander, a Cæsar, a Charles, a Lewis, and others, have fought through fields of blood for universal empire. Great Britain has a certainty, by population and commerce alone, of attaining to the most astonishing and well founded power the world ever saw. The circumstances of her situation are new and striking. Heaven has offered her glory and prosperity, without measure. Her wise Ministers disdain to accept them, and prefer ---*a pepper corn.*

LONDON, *December* 16.

WEDNESDAY came on, at Guildhall, before Lord Mansfield and a special jury of merchants, a very important cause, which arose on an issue directed by the Court of Chancery. The plaintiffs were Hope and Co. of Amsterdam, and Hoare and Co. of London, merchants; the defendants, Cust and others, assignees of Fordyce and Co. The words of the issue were these: "Whether, on the failure of the said Alexander Fordyce, the said Henry Neale, William James, Alexander Fordyce, and Richard Down, the bankrupts, were indebted to the plaintiffs in any, and what sum of money?"

The real question was, whether the *house* of Fordyce were privy to, or bound by, a concern of money circulation transacted between the plaintiffs and Fordyce alone.

It was admitted, or collected from the evidence, that in truth, and in fact, the house were not privy to this concern.

It was admitted that it was a separate concern, carried on by Fordyce alone, and for his separate advantage.

But it was contended, that Fordyce had bound the house to answer for him by a guaranty of the house, though in the hand-writing (body and signature) of Fordyce himself. "That such guaranties were usual; that credit was given to them in mercantile circulations; and that the plaintiffs were not called upon to inquire whether the houses pledged were privy to them; that in fact the plaintiffs did rely upon this guaranty; that no fraud could be imputed to them; and that, in point of law, by virtue of this guaranty, they had a right, upon the failure of Fordyce, to recover the sum due to them from the house.

Lord Mansfield explained the force of these guaranties, and laid it down, that they might be, and often were affected by *Covin*, i. e. by trick between the partner and the person with whom he dealt to cheat the house, by drawing them into a guaranty clandestinely, that such *Covin* would make the guaranty void. He acquitted the plaintiffs from being parties in this *Covin*, but he added, that gross negligence was equivalent to *Covin*, and that their taking this guaranty in Fordyce's hand-writing, without inquiry at the house, and at the very time that they began to suspect him, was gross negligence, and, for the sake of justice, ought to bar them from the benefit of such a guaranty. The jury found for the defendants.

A musician of the townhouse at Hamburg celebrated, on the 18th of November, the *sixtieth* anniversary of his marriage. He is 85, and his wife 77, years old. They are both in perfect health, enjoy all their faculties, and, as a proof of their not being heartily tired of each other, they were some little time since *re-married*.

Extract of a letter from Kilkenny, *in* Ireland, *December* 3.

"On the 25th ult. departed this life, at Athy, in the county of Kildare, in the 80th year of his age, 36 whereof he had been seated in the president's chair of the ancient society of porter drinkers in the above town, James Purcell, commonly known by the name of Baron Purcell of Loakman. His death was occasioned (as his last breath declared) by the opposition given him by a young foreigner, whom he had introduced into the above society, who had for some time past been endeavouring to supplant him in the chair; and so anxious was the poor man to disappoint the ungrateful attempts of the foreigner, that in his last moments he had most of the members summoned in order to choose a successour; and to render the poor creature's departure as easy as possible, they rejected the foreigner, and chose a person of his recommendation, and he shortly after expired in great composure. On opening his will, the following humourous bequest was found in it: "And I do hereby direct that my body shall be preceded to the grave by twelve of the best performers on the small pipes which can conveniently be had, to whom I will one crown each for playing my favourite tune of Granuwail; and I do solemnly exclude Stephen the tinker out of the number, as a base musician." He also bequeathed a butt of porter to be drank over his grave, or (if the clergyman would not allow that) on the market cross; the greatest concourse of people, that ever was known at a funeral in these parts, appeared at his. The pipers attended in pursuance of his will, but would not accept the crown bequeathed them as above, as the Baron in his lifetime had been a capital performer in their way; 45 members of the porter society, with the chairman at their head, marched in the uniforms of their body before the corpse. The whole of this melancholy ceremony was concluded with that decency and propriety for which this ancient society was ever remarkable.

To-morrow evening will be debated at the Crown tavern, Bow lane, the following questions: 1. Can the discoveries in the South Seas be of any service to this nation? 2. Whether it would not have been better if Great Britain had never attempted to tax America?

Those who have turned the least part of their attention to history will find a strong similitude between us at present, and the Romans on their declension. The latter were at that period more luxurious, dissipated, and fanciful in dress, equipage, arts, &c. than at any other time; *so are we*. *Suicide* more peculiarly marked that era, *so it does ours*. Their Emperours held the dignity of government in such open contempt, that they frequently made their horses *Consuls*. Our ---, in this last point, goes beyond them, by making asses Senators; yet, with all this, the *form* of government was supported. Alas! ours at present is nothing but *form*!

All the great trading towns will either address the throne, or instruct their servants in Parliament, upon the decline of trade, and the high price of provisions.

A Gentleman, who is a member of a certain assembly, asked the Lord Mayor, a few days ago, how he liked the King's speech. What speech? answers the Lord Mayor. Why, that printed speech in your hand, replies the member. You mistake, cries my Lord, this is no speech, it is the American *death warrant*. You are merry, cries the member. Yes, returns the Lord Mayor, I thank God it is not my death warrant. But, to be serious, says the member, don't you think the speech is a good one? Yes, returns the Lord Mayor, it is a *bloody* good one.

If one may judge of the expectations of a certain assembly, from the price many of them have given, and others offer, for a seat there, a certain great man, who is to purchase a majority, must give a high price; for 4000 l. is the lowest offer made in the city by the borough-mongers; and a certain North Briton, who has a seat to dispose of, will not bate a bawbee of 5000 l. in hand, with other profitable terms; and a Gentleman who lately gave 3000 l. declares to all his friends, and has repeated it so often as to begin to think it true, that he came in for nothing.

The majority have shewn their strength of power with a proof, that all they can do shall be exerted for the R---- of this country and her colonies.

It is said that orders are given for all his Majesty's military stations in North America to be immediately reinforced by several detachments of land forces from Great Britain and Ireland.

Though the two Royal Dukes of Glocester and Cumberland did not vote the first day, it arose from a delicacy of not being personally opposed to their brother. The next division of the house will prove them the true friends of the people and the country, not from factious principles, but from patriot feelings.

Dec. 17. Were the people of America once clearly quit of their prejudices, or rather their affection, to this country, how evidently must it appear to be their interest to trade with France, who take their corn, fish, staves, hoops, and every kind of produce, and in return give them cheap clothing either for winter or summer, together with wine, oil, fruit, &c. &c.

Yesterday Lord North attended the levee at St. James's, for the first time since his Lordship's accident of hurting his knee; he walked with a stick, very lame, and went afterwards to attend the business of the House of Commons.

Since the late accident which happened to Lord North, several Lords of the *opposition* have been at Court; and having been favoured with the *Royal smile*, some folks

imagined that the *Miniſter* was FALLEN in good earneſt. Lord Temple, however, has not been yet ſent for, though his Lordſhip's Chairmen are ſaid to be in conſtant waiting.

The Exciſeman who was tarred and feathered at Boſton, and lately arrived in England, has obtained a penſion of 200l. a year.

Upon the report that a dancing-maſter was returned to Parliament, and why not? ſays a Gentleman preſent. That houſe ſhould be filled with perſons of all ranks and profeſſions; the merchant, the ſoldier, the lawyer, the philoſopher, and the country gentleman, to regulate trade, war, to frame laws, to make almanacks, to ſettle proviſions; but as theſe ſubjects are often debated with confuſion and diſorder, it is well to chooſe a dancing maſter to regulate their motions, and I wiſh ſome borough would return a hair-dreſſer to take care of their *heads*.

A friend of Mr. Wilkes, the other day, at a table where Mr. Wilkes was preſent, ſaid, amidſt all the abuſe which has been thrown out on you, friend Wilkes, by your enemies and perſecutors, it is confeſſed, on all hands, that you are the beſt magiſtrate in this country. If that is ſo, cries Mr. Wilkes, it is owing to my having no Miniſter or Privy Council.

NEW YORK, *February* 6.

Extract of a letter from South Carolina, *January* 18.

OUR Provincial Congreſs met on the 11th, and continued every day, Sunday not excepted, till the 17th. They have ſhut up the courts of law; no proceſs is to iſſue in civil caſes; and all proceedings had ſince the return day, Sept. 20th, are to be ſtayed. This is ſuch a ſtep as no other province has yet taken, and was agreed to in order to quiet the back country, who were greatly enraged by the preference given to rice, which may be exported when neither indigo nor any thing elſe can go out of the country. Notwithſtanding this ſtep, when the queſtion was put whether rice ſhould not be upon the footing with indigo, &c. the reſolution of the Grand Continental Congreſs was confirmed by a very ſmall majority, 87 for confirming it, and 75 againſt it."

Extract from the votes and proceedings of the General Aſſembly of this colony.

Die Martis, 10 *ho. A. M. the* 31*ſt of January*, 1775.

A motion was made by Colonel P. Livingſton, in the words following, viz.

Mr. Speaker,

I MOVE, that a day may be appointed to take the ſtate of this colony into conſideration; to enter ſuch reſolutions as the houſe may agree to on their journals; and, in conſequence of ſuch reſolutions, to prepare an humble, firm, dutiful, and loyal petition to our moſt gracious ſovereign.

On the queſtion, whether the houſe agree to ſaid motion, it paſſed in the affirmative, *nemine contradicente*.

And then a motion was made by Mr. De Lancey, in theſe words, viz.

Mr. Speaker,

I MOVE, that a memorial to the Lords, and repreſentation and remonſtrance to the Commons of Great Britain, may be prepared together with the petition to his Majeſty.

On the queſtion, whether the houſe agree to the ſaid motion, it paſſed in the affirmative, *nemine contradicente*.

PHILADELPHIA, *Feb.* 8.

Extract of a letter from London, *Dec.* 1.

THE Parliament met on Tueſday laſt, and on Wedneſday the King made his ſpeech; which was, as uſual, echoed back by the Lords in their addreſs, though not without ſome oppoſition from the Duke of Richmond, and a few others. You will ſee it breathes no amicable ſpirit of forbearance and reconciliation; but, on the contrary, I fear an obſtinacy of perſeverance in the meaſures and plans already laid down will form the complexion of this Parliament, as well as the laſt. The ſmall variation in the elections of this new Parliament will not, I doubt, be much favourable to the intereſts of the people. They will be found, I apprehend, as much devoted to the will of the Miniſtry, and as eager after places and penſions, the ſpoils of the people, as any preceding Parliament."

Extract of another letter from London, *Dec.* 7.

"The reſolutions of the Congreſs are impatiently expected, and in particular by the friends of America, that they may be able to determine on a proper part to take in this unhappy affair. Many wiſh to ſee deputies here from the Congreſs, and we have reaſon to believe, if ſuch ſhould be ſent (which we have no expectation of) that at this juncture it would anſwer a good purpoſe, and probably tend to lay a foundation for the reſtoration of harmony, as we believe there is a diſpoſition that way."

WILLIAMSBURG, *February* 24.

HIS Excellency the Governour has received the King's proclamation for allowing a copper currency in this colony, agreeable to the requeſt of a former Aſſembly to his Majeſty; 24 pieces of the coin are to paſs for 1s. but no perſon can be obliged to take more than 1s. of ſuch money in any one payment under 20s. nor more than 2s. 6d. in any payment above that ſum.

Laſt Monday the freeholders of York county unanimouſly elected DUDLEY DIGGES, and THOMAS NELSON, junior, Eſquires, their delegates to repreſent them in the general convention to be held at Richmond the 20th of March next.

This day Richard Sampſon, and William Hynes, from Prince William, were committed to the publick jail for a highway robbery.

Mr. PURDIE,

WITH aſtoniſhment and concern, I have often reflected on the unhappy prejudice which prevails againſt the unfortunate ſons of Caledonia. In a country juſtly famed for hoſpitality, we might reaſonably expect an univerſal and unconfined ſyſtem of benevolence, which graſps all, and conſiders every human being who wears his great Creator's ſtamp as entitled to protection and beſt ſervice. It muſt, however, be allowed, that the Scotchmen have, in ſome meaſure, drawn this popular odium on themſelves, ſome of them young and inconſiderate, with a high opinion of their own abilities, and too mean an opinion of ſome of the leading men here; yet hard, very hard it is, that the faults of a few ſhould draw an odium on the whole. Is it poſſible they can be the mean mercenary ſlaves they are repreſented? Did not their anceſtors defend themſelves for ages againſt the Romans, when the whole univerſe ſubmitted to their ſway? What but the greateſt heroiſm, and moſt ardent love of liberty, enabled them to repel the invaſions of the Danes, and oppoſe their powerful neighbour England, who could never ſubdue them by force of arms? Their partiality for the Houſe of Stuart is well known, yet were they not the firſt who roſe in arms againſt the firſt Charles? Were they not active and zealous in promoting the Revolution? Good Heaven! is it poſſible that in leſs than a century the diſtinguiſhing characteriſtick of the nation, love of liberty, and generous regard for the rights of mankind, can be entirely loſt? The univerſe ſhall hear, with aſtoniſhment, that in America theſe men are deemed lovers of ſlavery, and favourers of arbitrary power! Forbid it, Heaven! I ſtill hope there are many Scotchmen, even in this colony, who are ſteady friends to conſtitutional liberty; and would, at all times, prefer an honourable death to a life with infamy. Knowledge humaniſes mankind, and reaſon inclines to mildneſs; but prejudice erudicates every tender diſpoſition. the truly generous are the truly wiſe, and they who love not others live unbleſt.

A Lover of his Country and Mankind.

IMPORTED ſome time in *Feb.* 1773, in the *Warwick*, *M'Vey*, from *Glaſgow*, a box containing LINENS, &c. and a caſe containing a GUN, both directed for Mr. *Maclaurin Gillies* at *Milner's*, which the Captain ſays he ſent to *Burwell's* ferry. Whoever can give intelligence of the ſame, to the Printer, the favour will be gratefully acknowledged.

MANCHESTER, *Feb.* 11, 1775.

THE ſubſcriber intending for *Britain*, by the enſuing fall, propoſes to ſell the following TRACTS of LAND, *viz.* About 2000 acres in *Bedford* county, lying upon both ſides of the north fork of *Otter* river, and *Hurricane* creek, about 100 acres thereof cleared, producing tobacco of a fine quality; there are ſeveral houſes upon the land, large peach and apple orchards, and a meadow. The land lies well, is a remarkable good place for raiſing ſtocks of all kinds, having an excellent range upon the mountains joining it.----- Alſo another tract of about 300 acres, a mile below the other, which has a griſt-mill upon it, lately built, with a ſtone dam, and a never-failing ſtream. There are little more improvements upon this tract, but the ſoil is good, and would make a valuable ſettlement.-----Likewiſe a valuable and well known tract of land, in *Hanover* county, called *Half Sink*, on *Chickahominy* river, containing, by a late ſurvey, 667 acres, a great part of which is rich low ground, affording a vaſt quantity of large white oak timber. The plantation is in good order to work ten hands, has the neceſſary houſes upon it, lately built, and lies eleven miles from *Richmond* town.---- Four lots in the town of *Richmond*, with houſes threon, one or two of which are new, and is the place where Mr. *James Vaughan* formerly kept ordinary. The paſture is fenced with poſts and rails, and it would be a ſuitable place for a tavern, or afford conveniencies for three private families.--- The above lands may be entered upon next fall, and the lots at the expiration of the preſent year they are rented for. I ſhall be glad to treat with any perſon who inclines to purchaſe.

4 ALEXANDER BAINE.

*** I want to purchaſe the half acre lot at *Rockey Ridge*, No. 132, drawn to ticket No. 373, in Col. *Byrd's* lottery.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *King George* county, the firſt of *January* laſt, a *Dutch* ſervant man who goes by the name of JOHN OCINHYSER, a baker by trade, about five feet high, dark complexion, ſhort ſtiff hair cut on the top, black eyes, and bow-legged. He talks broken *Engliſh*, and when he ſpeaks it is with a ſmiling countenance. Had on, and took with him, a blue coat with braſs buttons; three waiſtcoats, one white kerſey, another ſtriped with blue and white, and the other a kind of browniſh white, much worn, with ſleeves; a pair of black everlaſting, a pair of black ſtocking, and a pair of negro cotton breeches; two pair of ſtockings, one black, the other blue, with a pair of braſs carved ſhoe buckles, and one bound and one macaroni hat. Any perſon who will bring the ſaid ſervant to me, in *Falmouth*, ſhall have 40s. reward, beſides what the law allows.

PETER BOWERS.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, out of the ſubſcriber's lot, in *Williamſburg*, on the 23d of *January* laſt, a bay HORSE about four years old, four feet eight inches high, a ſtar in his forehead, ſome white on his off hind footlock, has a dull look, thick mane, trots, gallops ſlow, is low in fleſh, branded on the near ſhoulder A, and on the near buttock W. Whoever brings the ſaid horſe to me ſhall have two dollars reward.

JAMES NICHOLS.

THE Fredericksburg *Jockey Club are deſired to meet on* Saturday *the* 14*th of* March, *at which time ſome matters of conſequence will be left to their conſideration.*

2 GEORGE WEEDON, Secretary.

To cover this SEASON,

BAY BOLTON, *a full blooded hunter, got by old* Starling *out of a hunter mare. He is a dark bay, ſeven years old, ſixteen hands high, well made and formed. He ſtands at my plantation, about four miles from* Alexandria, *and will cover mares at thirty ſhillings the leap, and five ſhillings to the groom, or three pounds the ſeaſon, and five ſhillings to the groom. Many good judges have ſeen him, and all agree he is as complete a horſe as has been imported for this country. His colts have turned out very fine, ſeveral having been ſold at thirty pounds currency when three months old. Thoſe that chooſe the ſeaſon may have good paſturage, and great care will be taken of the mares, but I will not be anſwerable for any that may be loſt. The money will be expected when the mares are taken away.*

4 JOHN CARLYLE.

*** *If any perſon inclines to purchaſe my horſe, I will ſell him after the ſeaſon, and give reaſonable credit.*

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN *away from the ſhip* Elizabeth, *Capt.* Frederick Baker, *lying at* Alexandria, *four ſailors*, viz. JAMES ROBB, *born in the north of* England, *about five feet ten inches high, ſmooth faced, with black hair; had on, or took with him, a ſuit of blue clothes with a red velvet cape.* WILLIAM TATE, *ſix feet high, much pitted with the ſmallpox, and has ſhort curly hair; had on a red waiſtcoat and trouſers.* CHARLES THOMPSON, *about five feet five inches high, a ſhort, thick, well ſet fellow, ſmooth faced, with ſhort ſtraight hair.* JOHN FIELD, *about five feet ſeven inches high, well ſet, ſmooth faced, liſps, looks a little aſquint, and has brown lank hair tied behind. They carried with them their cheſts and beddings, and robbed the ſhip of the hammocks they ſlept in, and four oars. They alſo carried with them, from on board the ſaid ſhip, an indented ſervant for four years, named* WILLIAM WILLIAMS, *but went amongſt the ſervants and ſhip's company by the name of* Alick. *He is about* 23 *years of age, pock marked, ſpeaks much in the* Scotch *accent, has ſhort curly black hair, a watch in his pocket, a baker by trade, and will endeavour to paſs for a freeman; had on a pepper and ſalt coloured cloth coat, and leather breeches. It is certain that they went down the river, as they were ſeen at* Nanjemay, *and will probably endeavour to get on board ſome ſhip, or proceed ſtraight to* Norfolk. *All maſters are forewarned from taking them on board. They went off in a moſes* New England *built boat, the ſtuff on her looks like turpentine and ochre, and is of a brown colour. She was formerly a tender to a fiſhing ſchooner. Whoever apprehends them ſhall have the above reward, or* 40 *s. for each ſailor, or the boat, and* 5 *l. for the ſervant, with reaſonable charges if delivered to the Captain on board the ſaid ſhip, or for the ſervant committed to any jail, or delivered to*

4 ROBERT ADAM & Co.

TAKEN up, in *Archer's Hope* creek, two pettiaugers, one two feet ten inches over, and ſixteen feet long, with rowlocks for four oars; the other two feet eleven inches over, and twenty four feet four inches long, with rowlocks cut in the ſides for four oars. The owners may have them, on proving their property, and applying to JOHN RONE.

*** Who will give good encouragement to one who underſtands GOING by WATER and is well acquainted with *James* river, and not fond of drink.

At a meeting of the committee of James City *county, on* Monday *the* 13*th of* February 1775, *it was* RESOLVED,

THAT, as an *encouragement* for making COTTON and WOOL CARDS, a premium of *forty pounds ſterling* be offered, and paid by the chairman, to any perſon who ſhall firſt ſettle in this colony, and who ſhall, within eighteen months from the date hereof, make in this colony, or cauſe to be made therein under his direction, *five hundred* pair of good cotton and *five hundred* pair of good wool cards, to be delivered to the chairman for the uſe of the inhabitants of this county; and the committee oblige themſelves to pay for the ſame at the rate of 75 per cent. advance on what ſuch cards have uſually been imported at from *Great Britain* within twelve months paſt, over and above the ſaid premium. The quality and price to be judged of and ſettled by reputable merchants in the neighbourhood.

By order of the committee.

BENJAMIN CARTER WALLER, Clerk.

To be SOLD, *on* Monday *the 6th of* March *next, if fair, otherwiſe the next fair day, at the late dwelling-houſe of Mr.* John Shermer, *deceaſed, in* James City *county, agreeable to his will,*

A VALUABLE tract of LAND in the ſaid county, containing 1114 acres, whereon are a very good dwelling and all other convenient houſes, a good orchard of *Hughes's Crab* apples, together with upwards of fifty valuable SLAVES, among which are ſeveral fine houſe ſervants and two carpenters. Likewiſe all the ſtock of cattle, with three yoke of oxen, hogs, ſheep, and ſeveral fine horſes, a chariot, almoſt new, with harneſs for four horſes, a riding chair, all the houſehold and kitchen furniture, among which are many valuable beds, chairs, tables, deſks, and book caſes with glaſs doors, and ſome valuable plate, a gold and ſilver watch, and a number of other things too tedious to mention.

And on *Wedneſday* the 15th of *March*, if fair, otherwiſe the next fair day, will be expoſed to ſale, all his land in *King William* county, one tract containing upwards of 1000 acres, lying about ſix miles from *Page's*, and near the Rev. Mr. *White's*; the other tract lies near the *Piping Tree*, containing 496 acres, and known by the name of *Broad Neck*. Alſo upwards of ſeventy valuable SLAVES, conſiſting of men, women, boys, and girls; the corn, fodder, and plantation utenſils, together with the ſtock of cattle, ſheep, hogs, and horſes. The ſale will be at the plantation near *Page's*, where Mr. *William Gary* is overſeer, and to continue till all are ſold. Credit will be allowed the purchaſers till the firſt day of *May* 1776, on giving bond, with approved ſecurity, to

THE EXECUTORS.

N. B. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe the land, by applying to the overſeers on the plantations, will be ſhewn the ſame.

To be ſold, at Hanover *town, on* Friday *the* 3*d of* March,

TWO FLATS with their appurtenances. Alſo ſix NEGRO fellows that have been uſed to go by water. Credit will be allowed till the 25th of *Auguſt* next, on giving bond and approved ſecurity to the ſubſcribers; the bonds to carry intereſt from the date, if not diſcharged punctually.

THOMAS SIMPSON.

2 ARCHIBALD GOVAN.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Feb.* 3, 1775.

COMMITTED to the publick jail, a runaway negro man named *Goliah*. He ſays he belongs to Mr. *John Jones* of *Hampton*, is about 23 years old, middle ſize, and his clothing ſuch as field negroes commonly wear. His owner is deſired to apply for him, and pay charges.

tf PETER PELHAM.

IT *is now become indiſpenſably neceſſary that the claimants in the patent to Mr.* John Savage *and others, who were with Col.* George Waſhington *at the battle of the* Meadows, *for* 28,627 *acres of land on the river* Ohio *and the* Sandy *creeks, ſhould come to a ſpeedy diviſion of the ſaid land: They and every of them, or their repreſentatives, are therefore deſired to attend at the confluence of the* Great Kanawah, *on* Monday *the* 8*th of* May *next, in order to proceed to a diviſion. It will alſo be expected that the coſts attending the original ſurvey be by each claimant then paid.*

VAN SWERENGEN.
ROBERT RUTHERFORD.
2 ISAAC LAREW.
JAMES M'CORMACK.

STRAYED, *or* STOLEN, *from the ſubſcriber, in* Williamſburg, *a likely iron gray* HORSE *about fifteen hands high, four years old, has a lump on one of his fore legs (juſt below the knee) that is very perceivable, but I cannot ſay whether he has any brand or not. Whoever will bring the ſaid horſe to me, in* Williamſburg, *ſhall have* 20*s. reward; and if ſtolen, on conviction of the thief,* 5*l.* tf. JOHN CRUMP.

TAKEN up, in *Prince William*, a dark brown Steer with ſome white ſpot under his belly, and white at the end of his tail, about three years old, and marked with a crop in each ear. Poſted, and appraiſed to 45*s*.

MOSES SUTHARD.

WHEREAS we the ſubſcribers have laid out a town on *James* river, below the Great Mountains in *Amherſt* county, in *Virginia*, and near the upper end of navigation with ſmall craft in ſaid river, in a very healthy convenient place for trade and tradeſmen, where good wheat may yearly be bought for 2*s*. 6*d*. per buſhel, and Indian corn from 1*s*. 6*d*. to 2*s*. per buſhel, and other grain on very reaſonable terms, alſo good fat beef from 1*d*. halfpeny to 2*d*. per pound, and fat hogs from 2*d*. to 3*d*. per pound; and being determined to do every thing in our power to promote the ſaid town, and encourage all its inhabitants, we hereby give publick notice thereof. Likewiſe, that we rent lots in the ſaid town (called *Bethel*) for lives, or any terms of years, 5*s*. per year the firſt ſeven years, 10*s*. per year the next ſeven years, and 15*s*. per year the next ſeven years; alſo will rent ſeveral acres of land, convenient thereto, at 2*s*. 6*d*. per acre yearly rent, and give the firſt ſettlers ſome timber for building. The trades moſt wanted in the ſaid town, at this time, are, a good Blackſmith, a Tailor, a Shoemaker, a Weaver, a Cutler, a Cabinet Maker, a Wheelwright, and perſons that underſtand mines, there being great and many ſigns of tin, lead, and copper; and as the land there about is very fertile and kind for flax, hemp, or any ſort of grain, we are deſirous of eſtabliſhing a linen factory, a rope work, and brewhouſe, ſo that all perſons well ſkilled in the ſaid trades, that ſettle in the ſaid town, may expect all reaſonable encouragement from

NICHOLAS DAVIES.
HENRY LANGDON DAVIES.

TAKEN up, in *Orange*, a black Steer about fifteen or ſixteen years old, a white ſpot on his off thigh, and marked with a crop in each ear. Poſted, and appraiſed to 50*s*.

ZACHARIAH HUNDON.

TAKEN up, in *Orange*, a bright bay Mare about four years old, four feet high, one of her hind feet and part of the other white, ſome white in her forehead, a ſprig tail, and branded on the near buttock 3. Poſted, and appraiſed to 50*s*.

SAMUEL HAM.

ARTICLES of Intelligence, Eſſays, Advertiſements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper, the Price of which is 12*ſ*. 6*d*. per Annum, Advertiſements inſerted as uſual. PRINTING WORK done with Care and Expedition, and on reaſonable Terms.

FEBRUARY 24, 1775.

SUPPLEMENT.

No. 4.

BOSTON, *January* 30.

IN our laſt we mentioned ſeveral inſtances of the moſt flagrant abuſe offered to the inhabitants of this town by ſome of the officers of the army, eſpecially a high-handed riot on the evening of Friday the 22d inſtant, the particulars of which we deferred till the matter had been inquired into by the magiſtrates before whom complaint had been made by the town watch. On Tueſday and Wedneſday laſt there was a full and impartial examination of witneſſes before the Worſhipful Edmund Quincy and John Hill, Eſquires, two of his Majeſty's juſtices of the quorum for this county. By the evidence, it appeared, as we are informed, that previous to the riot the following circumſtances took place: A little after 10 o'clock two young men paſſing down Milk ſtreet, near the entrance into Long lane, they were accoſted by an officer, not in the Engliſh, but as they ſuppoſed in another language, which they did not underſtand; they aſked him what he meant; he ſaid, he meant to tell them to go about their buſineſs. They ſaid they were going, and paſſed along into Long lane. They had not gone far before the officer called to them to ſtop; they ſtopped till he came up to them, and angry words enſued. The young men, however, parted from him the ſecond time, and went on their way toward their homes. The officer followed, and overtook them near the head of the lane, and ſtopped them again, telling them he ſuppoſed they were ſtiff Americans; to which one of them ſaid, he gloried in the character. Here again angry words enſued, and the officer drew his ſword, flouriſhed it, and ſtruck one of the young men on the arm, who immediately ſeized him. At this juncture, three or four of the town watch, who were upon the patrol, came up and ſeparated them, adviſing them to go home. The two young men did ſo, but the officer refuſed, ſaying he was the priſoner of the watch, and would go with them; they told him he was not their priſoner, but might go where he pleaſed, and, if he deſired it, they would ſee him ſafe home, but he inſiſted upon it that he was their priſoner. The watchmen went down the lane towards their head quarters in King ſtreet, where they had been going before, and the officer accompanied them. In the way they met with ſeveral perſons, whom they took to be ſervants of officers, who, ſuppoſing this officer to be in the cuſtody of the watch, attempted to reſcue him; but he inſiſted upon his being a priſoner, and ſaid the watchmen were his friends, and he would go with them. They then went forward, and in Quaker lane, which leads into King ſtreet, they were met and aſſaulted by more than twenty officers of the army, who took their watch poles from them, and wounded ſome of them. We thought it neceſſary thus far to give a detail of the affair, that our readers might know by what means this riot was introduced.

The particulars that happened afterwards are too many to be enumerated in a newſpaper. It is ſufficient to ſay, that upon the evidence the juſtices thought proper to bind eight of the officers, and a ſaddler who has lived a few years in town, to anſwer for their conduct at the ſuperiour court, and in the meantime to be on good behaviour; but the good people of this county will rather chooſe to hear no more of this matter than return jurors to the ſuperiour court upon the act of Parliament to regulate the government of this province, which they have reſolved never to ſubmit to.

Our friends at New York, and the other colonies, are again deſired not to pay the leaſt regard to the falſe aſſertions, and lying extracts of letters, publiſhed in Rivington's paper, deſigned to aggravate the ſufferings of, and render odious, the oppreſſed town of Boſton. The enemies of our common cauſe are reduced to ſuch ſtraits as to avail themſelves of little temporary miſrepreſentations; of this nature we may reckon the account given in the above mentioned paper of the horſe that was ſtabbed by the ſoldiery, and the letter aſſerted to be wrote by two or three of our committee of correſpondence to the committee of Portſmouth, reſpecting the deſigns of General Gage upon their fort. The falſity of the former is ſo notorious in this town, that no perſon will venture to own himſelf the author of it; and the committee of correſpondence are ready to prove, to every one who deſires it, that the latter is equally falſe. As to another aſſertion, in the ſame paper, that the Farmer of Pennſylvania had deſerted the cauſe of the colonies, in which he had hitherto been ſo glorioufly and ſucceſsfully engaged, it is impoſſible even the printer himſelf could really believe it. The late publications of that Gentleman, and ſome very recent letters to his private friends, breathe the ſame noble ſentiments, the ſame temperate but fixed and determined ſpirit of patriotiſm, which have rendered his character ſo illuſtrious. Such kind of publications can proceed from nothing but an over-eagerneſs in the printer to convince his employers that he is ready to do any kind of work for his penſion. A deſpicable pamphlet lately printed here, now commonly called the Gray Maggot, has aſſerted, "that the only apology that could be made for the conduct of the Continental Congreſs in adopting the Suffolk reſolves was that they came into this vote immediately after drinking 32 bumpers of Madeira, of which, the next morning, when their heads were cool, they were aſhamed, and then prudently determined to do no buſineſs after dinner for the future." If it would not affront the venerable characters of that truly auguſt aſſembly to take ſo much notice of this moſt impudent and falſe aſſertion, as ſeriouſly to contradict it, we would ſay, that it appears, from the minutes of the Congreſs, that as they ſat till late in the afternoon, they never did any buſineſs after dinner, and that the Suffolk reſolves were acted upon on a Saturday in the forenoon. From this inſtance, the publick may ſee to what an aſtoniſhing height of unbluſhing falſehoods, and the baſeſt calumny againſt the moſt reſpectable characters, the enemies of our common rights have now obtained; and how ready they are to perform any dirty drudgery, for the ſake of procuring or preſerving a title or lucrative place.

We hear from Eaſtou, that on the 18th of October laſt 53 of the amiable Daughters of Liberty met at the Reverend Mr. Campbell's, and preſented Mrs. Campbell with 280 ſkeines of cotton, linen, worſted, woollen, and tow yarn, ſome ſtockings, and pieces of cloth, &c. Then they walked in orderly proceſſion to the meeting-houſe, where a ſermon was preached by their reverend paſtor, ſuitable to the occaſion; and after divine ſervice they returned to the houſe of their reverend paſtor, in the ſame orderly manner, where they pleaſantly regaled themſelves with cake, cheeſe, and wine. Then each one of them ſeaſonably returned to their reſpective families. The whole was conducted with the greateſt decency and good order, and every countenance indicated a noble ſpirit for liberty, and the promotion of our own manufactures.

The following extract of a letter from Marſhfield, dated the 23d of January, will in ſome meaſure account for the manœuvre, mentioned in our laſt, of ſending a detachment of 100 men to Marſhfield: "That he is in the midſt of a ſet of the worſt tories now on New England ground; that Beau Ford and his club collected the Tueſday and Wedneſday before at Daniel White's, to the number of about 200 (boys, negroes, &c.) and moſt of them went on board a ſloop, and appointed ſaid White maſter, being all armed, and having with them two ſwivel guns; that they had ſent young Simple Sappling expreſs to the Governour, to whom they had wrote all the falſity poſſible, and would make him believe they were in danger of being viſited on account of ſigning Brigadier Ruggles's aſſociation, though no perſon ever took the leaſt notice of it to them; they ſay they intend to ſtand by one another, and expect an armed ſchooner in the river to protect them, and that the King will make them maſters of our eſtates, and pay them well for their time. Never was there ſuch a ſet collected together before, and we ſhall as ſoon as poſſible collect their names, and more of their proceedings; that ſo their accounts may be contradicted, as their reigning principle is lying.

By a veſſel from Cape Nichola Mole, we learn that on the 8th of December there was a moſt violent gale of wind off Hiſpaniola, in which a ſloop, Capt. Williams, belonging to Newbury, was drove out of Turk iſland, but returned again, having one man killed. Capt. Martin, of Maryland, in a ſloop, was drove out of the ſame place, and loſt his boat, cabouſe, and rudder, on the Caicos bank, and put into the Mole to refit. Capt. Cunningham, in a ſchooner belonging to New York, was alſo drove out, and was on the Caicos bank from 10 in the morning till 8 at night, loſt a paſſenger overboard, his boat and mainmaſt, drifted aboard a veſſel bottom up, and afterwards got into the Mole. Capt. Stiles, in a large ſchooner from St. Thomas's, belonging to Marblehead, foundered; the Captain, mate, and one more ſaved, all the reſt periſhed. Capt. Graham, in a brig belonging to Philadelphia, bound to Virginia, was loſt on the Caicos bank, the people all ſaved. A ſloop, belonging to Mr. Paul Baſcom of Bermuda, foundered, and three men only ſaved. Capt. Wallace, in a ſhip from Philadelphia, was loſt on the Caicos bank; but the people, and part of the cargo, ſaved. Capt. Morgan, in a ſloop belonging to Bermuda, was drove out from Turk iſland, and had not been heard of ſince, Capt. Wattles, in a brig from Connecticut, loſt his foremaſt, rigging, ſails, and four horſes; he refitted at the Mole, and proceeded to Jamaica. Great damage is ſaid to be done by the gale to the plantations on Hiſpaniola.

A Gentleman at Newport, who had been ſuſpected of being an enemy to his country, to convince his townſmen to the contrary, had bought a dog and named him *Tory*.

By the Account kept of the burials in this town, it appears that there have been buried from the ſeveral regiments, from the 10th of July 1774 to the 27th of Jan. 1775, 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, and 185 men, women, and children, beſides ſeveral ſeamen from the men of war and tranſports.

The Governours of New Jerſey and New York have lately met their Aſſemblies, to whom they made juſt ſuch ſpeeches as Lord North would have made. Some ſay thoſe ſpeeches were actually imported, from St. James's juncto, in one of the late ſhips.

We hear that a man in Dunſtable, in this province, owing another about 100l. O. T. he went to him for the money, but he told him, that, *as there was no law in*

the province, he was reſolved not to pay the debt; upon which the creditor expoſtulates with the debtor, tells him his neceſſity, that he wanted the money to pay an honeſt debt, which he had promiſed to do by that time, and muſt have it. The debtor ſtill perſiſted in his reſolution not to pay the money, repeating, that *there was no law in the province*. The creditor begged him not to take advantage of the times to evade the debt, but the debtor ſtill perſiſted in his reſolution, and they both walked to the door. The creditor ſays to him, you ſaid *there was no law in the province*, and immediately knocks him down with his fiſt; the debtor gets up again, and again is knocked down by the creditor; who repeats, you ſay, *there is no law!* This being thrice repeated, the debtor begs the creditor to deſiſt; aſſuring him, that if he would return with him into the houſe he would pay the money, which he accordingly did.

PHILADELPHIA, *Feb.* 1.

PROCEEDINGS *of the* CONVENTION *for the province of* Pennſylvania, *held at the* Statehouſe *in* Philadelphia, January 32, 1775, *and continued by adjournments to the* 28*th*.

THE chairman of the Philadelphia committee opened the convention, by explaining the motives which induced ſaid committee to propoſe the holding this convention.

Joſeph Reed, Eſq; was choſen *Preſident* of this convention.

Meſſ. Jonathan B. Smith, John Benezet, and Francis Johnſon, Eſq; were choſen *Secretaries*.

On motion, *reſolved unanimouſly*, that the committee of the city of Philadelphia, and each county committee, ſhall have one vote in determining every queſtion that may come before this convention.

Reſolved unanimouſly, that this convention moſt heartily approve of the conduct and proceedings of the Continental Congreſs, that we will faithfully endeavour to carry into execution the meaſures of the aſſociation entered into and recommended by them, and that the members of that very reſpectable body merit our warmeſt thanks, by their great and diſintereſted labours for the preſervation of the rights and liberties of the Britiſh colonies.

On motion, *reſolved unanimouſly*, that it be, and it is hereby recommended to the ſeveral members of this convention, to promote and encourage inſtructions or advice from their ſeveral counties, to their repreſentatives in General Aſſembly, to procure a law prohibiting the future importation of ſlaves into this province.

Reſolved unanimouſly, that in caſe the trade of the city and liberties of Philadelphia ſhall be ſuſpended, in conſequence of the preſent ſtruggle, it is the opinion of this convention that the ſeveral counties ſhould, and that the members of this convention will, exert themſelves to afford all the neceſſary relief and aſſiſtance to the inhabitants of the ſaid city and liberties who will be more immediately affected by ſuch an event.

Reſolved unanimouſly, that if any oppoſition ſhall be given to any of the committees of this province in carrying the aſſociation of the Continental Congreſs into execution, the committes of the other counties, in order to preſerve the ſaid aſſociation inviolate, will give all the weight and aſſiſtance in their power to the committee who ſhall meet with ſuch oppoſition.

Reſolved unanimouſly, that it is the moſt earneſt wiſh and deſire of this convention to ſee harmony reſtored between Great Britain and the colonies; that we will exert our utmoſt endeavours for the attainment of that moſt deſirable object; that it is the opinion of this body that the commercial oppoſition pointed out by the Continental Congreſs, if faithfully adhered to, will be the means of reſcuing this unhappy country from the evils meditated againſt it. But if the humble and loyal petition of ſaid Congreſs to his moſt gracious Majeſty ſhould be diſregarded, and the Britiſh Adminiſtration, inſtead of redreſſing our grievances, ſhould determine by force to effect a ſubmiſſion to the late arbitrary acts of the Britiſh Parliament, in ſuch a ſituation, we hold it our indiſpenſable duty to reſiſt ſuch force, and at every hazard to defend the rights and liberties of America.

Whereas it has been judged neceſſary, for the preſervation of our juſt rights and liberties, to lay a reſtraint on our importation, and as the freedom, happineſs, and proſperity of a ſtate, greatly depend on providing within itſelf a ſupply of articles neceſſary for ſubſiſtence, clothing, and defence, a regard for our country, as well as common prudence, call upon us to encourage agriculture, manufactures, and economy; therefore, this convention do reſolve as follows:

Reſolved unanimouſly, that, from and after the firſt day of March next, no perſon or perſons ſhould uſe in his, her, or their families, unleſs in caſes of neceſſity, and on no account ſell to the butchers, or kill for the market, any *ſheep* under four years old; and where there is a neceſſity for uſing any mutton in their families, it is recommended to kill ſuch as are the leaſt profitable to keep.

Reſolved unanimouſly, that we recommend the ſetting up of *woollen manufactures*, in as many different branches as poſſible; eſpecially coating, flannel, blankets, rugs or coverlids, hoſiery, and coarſe cloths, both broad and narrow.

Reſolved unanimouſly, that we recommend the raiſing and manufacturing of *madder*, *woad*, and ſuch other dye ſtuffs as may be raiſed in this province to advantage, and are abſolutely neceſſary in the woollen manufactories.

Reſolved unanimouſly, that each perſon, having proper land, ſhould raiſe a quantity of *flax* and *hemp*, ſufficient not only for the uſe of his own family, but alſo to ſpare to others in moderate terms; and that it be recommended to the farmers to provide themſelves early with a ſufficient quantity of ſeed, for the propoſed increaſe of the above articles of hemp and flax.

Reſolved unanimouſly, as *ſalt* is a daily and almoſt indiſpenſable neceſſary of life, and the making of it among ourſelves muſt be eſteemed a valuable acquiſition, we therefore recommend the making of it in the manner uſed in England and other countries; and are of opinion it may be done with ſucceſs in the interiour parts of the province, where there are ſalt ſprings, as well as on the ſea coaſts.

Reſolved unanimouſly, that *ſaltpetre* being an article of great uſe and conſumption, we recommend the making of it, and are of farther opinion it may be done to great advantage.

Reſolved unanimouſly, that the neceſſity we may be under for *gunpowder*, eſpecially in the Indian trade, induces us to recommend the manufacturing that article as largely as poſſible, by ſuch perſons who are or may be owners of powder mills in this province.

Reſolved unanimouſly, that we recommend the manufacturing of iron into *nails* and *wire*, and all other articles neceſſary for carrying on our manufactures evidently in general uſe; and which, of conſequence, ſhould our unhappy differences continue, will be in great demand.

Reſolved unanimouſly, that we are of opinion the making of *ſteel* ought to be largely proſecuted, as the demand for this article will be great.

Reſolved unanimouſly, that we recommend the making of different kinds of *paper*, now in uſe among us, to the ſeveral manufacturers: and as the ſucceſs of this branch depends on a ſupply of old linen and woollen rags, requeſt the people of this province, in their reſpective houſes, may order the neceſſary ſteps to be taken for preſerving theſe, otherwiſe uſeleſs, articles.

Reſolved unanimouſly, that as the conſumption of *glaſs* is greater than the glaſs houſes now eſtabliſhed among us can ſupply, we recommend the ſetting up other glaſs houſes, and are of opinion they would turn out to the advantage of the proprietors.

Reſolved unanimouſly, that whereas *wool combs* and *cards* have, for ſome time, been manufactured in ſome of the neighbouring colonies, and are abſolutely neceſſary for carrying on the hoſiery and clothing buſineſs, we do recommend the eſtabliſhing ſuch a manufactory in this province.

Reſolved unanimouſly, that we alſo recommend the manufacturing of *copper* into ſheets, bottoms, and kettles.

Reſolved unanimouſly, that we recommend the making *tin plates*, as an article worthy the attention of the people of this province.

Reſolved unanimouſly, that as *printing types* are now made to a conſiderable degree of perfection by an ingenious artiſt in Germantown, it is recommended to the printers to uſe ſuch types, in preference to any which may be hereafter imported.

Reſolved unanimouſly, that we recommend the erecting a great number of *fulling mills*, and *mills* for *breaking*, *ſwingling*, and *ſoftening hemp* and *flax*; and alſo the making of *grindſtones* in this country.

Reſolved unanimouſly, that as the brewing of large quantities of malt liquors within this province would tend to render the conſumption of foreign liquors leſs neceſſary, it is therefore recommended that proper attention be given to the cultivation of barley; and that the ſeveral brewers, both in city and country, do encourage it, by giving a reaſonable and ſufficient price for the ſame.

Reſolved unanimouſly, that we recommend to all the inhabitants of this province, and do promiſe for ourſelves in particular, to *uſe our own manufactures*, and thoſe of the other colonies, in preference to all others.

Reſolved unanimouſly, that for the more ſpeedily and effectually putting theſe reſolves in execution, we do earneſtly recommend ſocieties may be eſtabliſhed in different parts, and are of opinion that *premiums* ought to be granted in the ſeveral counties to perſons who may excel in the ſeveral branches of manufactory; and we do farther engage, that we, in our ſeparate committees, will promote them to the utmoſt of our power.

Reſolved unanimouſly, that if any manufacturur or vender of goods and merchandiſes in this province ſhall take advantage of the neceſſities of his country, by ſelling his goods or merchandiſe at an unuſual and extravagant profit, ſuch perſon ſhall be conſidered as an enemy to his country, and be advertiſed as ſuch, by the committees of the place where ſuch offender dwells.

On motion, *reſolved unanimouſly*, that the committee of correſpondence for the city and liberties of Philadelphia be a ſtanding committee of correſpondence for the ſeveral counties here repreſented; and that if it ſhould at any time hereafter appear, to the committee of the city and liberties, that the ſituation of publick affairs render a provincial convention neceſſary, that the ſaid committee of correſpondence do give the earlieſt notice thereof to the committees of the ſeveral counties.

Ordered, that the proceedings of this convention be ſent to the preſs, and printed in Engliſh and German, under the direction of the Preſident, and Meſſ. Jonathan B. Smith and John Benezet.

JONATHAN B. SMITH,
JOHN BENEZET, Secretaries.
FRANCIS JOHNSON,